# PROMINENT NEW-YORKERS HELP ON

THE MOVEMENT. TO CO-OPERATE IN THE SCHEME TO SECURE THE

REFERENCE OF ALL DISPUTES BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THIS COUNTRY TO

A JUDICIAL BODY-RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AND COMMIT-

A meeting having for its object the formation of a committee of representative citizens of New-York and Brooklyn, to co-operate with similar committees in Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and other places, with a view to having a National conference on the question of the establishment of a court of arbitration for the settlement of controversies between Great Britain and the United States, was held yesterday afternoon at the house of William E. Dodge, No. 262 Madisonave. Those who called the meeting were Mayor strong, Bishop Potter, General Benjamin H. Bristow, Seth Low and William E. Dodge. THOSE PRESENT.

Ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt presided and there were

Austin Abbott,
The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott,
bott.
General Bristow,
Judge Addison Brown,
Judge Addison Brown,
Judge Addison Brown,
Judge Addison Brown,
Judge Chamberlain,
D. H. Chamberlain,
George L. Rives,
The Rev. Dr. Charles A.
Schleten, of Brooklyn. present:

beriain,
lasch H. Choate,
L. T. Cham—Sx-Mayer Charles A.
Schleren, of Brooklyn,
Jacob H. Schiff.
Barlodge Charles P. Daly,
Barnery M. Depew,
William E. Dodge,
Derman H. Eaton,
Rabi Gustav Gotthell,
The Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard,
Greer,
Benry E. Howland,
Hayes Ward,
Hayes Ward,
Herry E. Howland,
After proposing that ex-Mayer.

be selected as the chairman, Mr. Dodge proceeded, as a preliminary step to the proceedings, to explain the reasons that had led to the meeting. During the last four or five weeks, he said, there had been growing throughout the length and breadth of the country a deep feeling tending toward the institution of some permanent method of arbitration between this country and Great Britain. The meeting really grew out of an informal gathering of a few prominent men in this city a short time ago. Mr. Dodge detailed the origin and subsequent strength attained by similar movements in Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and other cities, and drew special attention to the meeting which was to be held in Philadelphia on Washing ton's Birthday, and to which it was proposed that delegates from New-York should go.

"The idea," he said, in closing, "behind this and other meetings is to call in some proper way a conference of men in Washington-of men so influential, so distinguished, so well known and so respected in all parts of the country as to bring to a practical issue the wide feeling on this ques-

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS. Mr. Hewitt, in taking the chair, spoke briefly upon the desirability of adopting some method of settling international disputes, especially between America and Great Britain, adding that "any one can understand that anything like a collision between the two countries would mean the relegation of the whole of the great Anglo-Saxon people to nothing less than a state of barbarism.'

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Chauncey M. Depew then proposed the adoption of the following resolutions:

tion of the following resolutions:

Whereas, "the true grandeur of nations" means the arts of civilization, justice secured by statute, and magnanimity inspired by goodwill, which fundamental conditions are always marred by the wasteful and bitter violence of war, and
Whereas, The United States and Great Britain, akin in language, jurisprudence and legal methods, are already accustomed to arbitrate their lisagreements, and have emphatically declared themselves in favor of such arbitration—Congress by the action of both Houses in 1892, and the House of Commons by its vote in 1893—therefore

of both Houses in 1892, and the House of by its vote in 1893—therefore Resolved, That we carnestly desire such action by our National Legislature and the Executive as shall make permanent provision for some wise method of arbitration between the two countries—it being our hope that such a step will ultimately lead to international arbitration throughout the detilized world.

deal to international arbitration throughout the divilized world.

Resolved, Accordingly, that measures be taken, in the interests of such arbitration and in concert with like committees from other cities, for the convening in the city of Washington, at the earliest practicable date, of a conference of citizens representing every portion of the country, without distinction of party or creed.

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize the action already taken in this direction by representative dilizens of Chicago, Philadelphia and other cities, and that we rely on their visorous co-operation in promoting the success of the proposed National conference.

In offering the resolutions Mr. Depew remarked at the outset that the question of arbitration between the United States and England was not a new one. In many of the discussions which had taken place on the subject it had been apparently taken place on the subject it had been apparently accepted that the suggestion had grown out of the recent difficulties. This was contrary to fact, because in the treaty made by Chief Justice Jay a hundred years ago it was provided that all difficulties between the two countries should be settled by arbitration. Unfortunately the treaty, Mr. Depew suggested with a bit of humor, was not lived up to, because there was the war of 1812 to be accounted for. But, notwithstanding this, there had been many arbitrations which came there had been many arbitrations which came under the provisions of the Jay treaty. After describing the force, influence and formality that the decisions of a permanent arbitration body would carry, he said the commercial and religious communities of England agreed with the senti-ment of judicial settlement of controversies. So far as America was concerned also, he had no doubt there was a practical unanimity of feeling

# ot there was a practical unanimity of feeling

WHY IT FAILED THEN. G. L. Rives seconded the resolution and said that the Jay treaty not only conveyed the principle of international law, but carried it into practical use. The reason why in the next few years after its promulgation arbitration failed to be carried into effect was because of the serious difficulties of the times. The great stress of the Napoleonic wars and the great struggle for ex-letence which England was then undergoing made her people unreasonable and prevented them giving a calm consideration to international af-fairs. Mr. Rives closed by expressing the earnest hope that the scheme could be carried to a practi-

cal issue.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously. President Seth Low in moving "that an executive committee of six be appointed by the Chair to carry into effect the resolutions already passed by this meeting, the committee to have power to fill vacancies or to add to its number," spoke of the civilizing influences exerted by the American and English over the whole world. That being so, he said, if these two countries performing the same mission, came into collision, the best hopes of humanity would receive a great sethack.

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott and carried, and upon the invitation of the chairman, ex-Mayor Schieren also spoke and promised the adherence of the people of Brooklyn to the plan.

HELP OF AMERICAN WOMEN ASKED.

HELP OF AMERICAN WOMEN ASKED. Dorman B. Eaton suggested that the women of the country should be sought to give their

powerful influence to the scheme, and also suggested that some expression should be given by the meeting as to the necessity of referring the Venezuelan question to arbitration.

Upon the motion of General Bristow it was resolved "that, inasmuch as a representative meeting in favor of arbitration between the United States and Great Britain, is called by ditzens of Philadelphia, for the 22d inst.—Washington's Birthday—in old Independence Hali, the Chair be authorized to appoint five delegates to said meeting in hearty furtherance of its plan and purpose."

The delegates appointed were Bishop Potter, Chauncey M. Depew, I. C. Cadwalader, Henry E. Howland and William E. Dodge.

The Executive Committee is composed of extense Derman B. Faton. gested that some expression should be given

The Executive Committee is composed of ex-table Daly, Oscar S. Straus, Dorman B. Eaton, orga L. Rives, Horace White and the Rev. rris K. Jesup, Alexander E. Orr, W. R. art, Cornelius Vanderbilt and Jacob H. were selected as a Finance Committee.

THE COLDEST FEBRUARY 18 IN WEATHER BUREAU ANNALS.

A DECIDED MODERATION, HOWEVER, FROM THE FRIGIDITY OF MONDAY.

Another record was lowered yesterday-it was the coldest February 18 in the history of the Weather Bureau. But even at that, there was a decided difference between the temperature of yesterday and that of the day before, when a new record for local frigidity was established. At 8 a. m. yesterday the mercury stood at 3 degrees above zero, which is two degrees below the best previous record for that date, made on February 18, Mr. Dunn said yesterday that he did not expect another such cold wave this year, and he such in many years. In a heated argument over the cold weather and cold-wave records yesterday two old salts down on the Battery discussed a startling fact, if true, the only question under discussion being the exact date of the occurrence. One said that in 1865 the thermometer dropped in this city to 14 degrees below zero; the other, the extraordinary cold wave came in 1867. They were decided in their common statement that 14 degrees below was the point reached by the mercury in one or the other of those years.

The following are the official temperatures for yesterday: 8 a. m., 3 degrees; 10 a. m., 11; noon, 18;

Mr. Dunn has rather dampened the arder of the skating enthusiasts by declaring that it is unlikely there will be any skating. He did not be-Heve the cold wave would last long enough, as it takes a week of cold weather to get five inches of ice, and we sha'n't get that much, he thinks Mr. Dunn declares that interest in cold waves is "red hot" just now, as was shown by the crowded night, when he gave his lecture on "Cold Waves." day, but they were only just perceptible. The street scenes were similar to those of the day before, but the people had become more inured and case-hard-ened; and then, too, it wasn't so cold. The forecast for to-day for New-York is as fol-lows: Light snow; warmer; northeasterly shifting to southeasterly winds.

PLENTY OF ICE FOR THE SUMMER. THE COLD WAVE MAKES THE UPRIVER MEN RE-

JOICE-LITTLE CHANCE OF HIGH PRICES NOW. There is little fear that this year's ice crop will fall below the yearly harvest, although the work of gathering it has received a setback of over a week, owing to the fact that the cold spells have not been of long duration this winter. All along the ice fields on the Hudson River yesterday there were gangs of men gathering ice, and if the cold snap continues during the week the icehouses will be coming was the cause of much rejoicing among ice there is no prospect of the price of ice being higher

A member of the Knickerbocker Ice Company was seen by a Tribune reporter yesterday after noon, and in speaking about the present ice crop

"Up to the present cold snap, the work on the ice was, on an average, ten days behind, and consequently only about half a crop had been secured. Owing to the careful preparations made for the arrival of a cold wave, the dealers were in a good slutation to take advantage of its approach. The result has been that the utmost activity prevails at all lee-gathering points, and the outlook now is for an ampe supply of ice for the market. When the business of narvesting ice is at its fullest capacity, as many as 20,000 persons a day are engaged in securing ice for the market. Many of the laborers come to the icefields from remote places, some coming from a distance of ten miles.

The great ice-gathering points start at Rockland Lake, Rockland County, and then, starting from a point just below Rondout, ice-houses are numerous up to New-Baitimore, the major part of which are on the west shore. The telegraphic reports to-day are that all the points are busy, and that the prospects are that the houses will be filled, the ice varying from nine to twelve inches in thickness." was, on an average, ten days behind, and conse-

#### TWO PERSONS FROZEN TO DEATH. BOTH CASES OCCURRED IN HARTFORD, CONN .-

EXTREME COLD IN NEW-ENGLAND. Hartford, Conn., Feb. 18.-Carrie Hall, a dissolute woman, forty years old, was frozen to death early this morning in the hallway of No. 27 North-st. She was first seen there at 6:30 o'clock this mo Joseph Longworth, who keeps a saloon on the first floor. He informed the police, but the patrol-wagon was at the jail, and it was 9 o'clock before the police got there. The woman died twenty minutes after being discovered by Longworth from the cold and

Robert Maten, a colored man, fifty-five years old, assistant janitor of the Aetna Life Insurance Company's building, was found dead in Albany-ave, at midnight last night, with a bad wound in his head. Investigation shows that he was demented yesterday, and that he probably fell in the street, and, being stunned by the fall, froze to death.

Woodsville, N. H., Feb. 18.—The mercury was very low in this section this morning, ranging from 25 degrees below at Plymouth to 40 below at Lancaster. At Woodsville it was 32 degrees below.

Richford, Vt., Feb. 18.—The mercury registered 40 degrees below zero here this morning.

Bangor, Me., Feb. 18.—The temperature in this section this morning ranged from 25 degrees below zero at Kineo to 40 below at Caribou and Presque Isle. assistant janitor of the Aetna Life Insurance Com-

#### COLD WEATHER WRECKED A TRAIN. THE RAILS SHRONK AND A SERIOUS MISHAP OCCURRED NEAR LUDLOW, VT.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Feb. 18 .- A bad wreck occurred on the Central Vermont Railroad a mile north of Ludlow, Vt., this morning. A passenger train leaving Rutland at 6:20 and due in Boston at 12:40 went down a forty-foot embankment at 7:30. A number of trainmen and passengers were se-The wreck was caused by a broken rail. This

within twenty-four hours within a mile of this place, the ralls being shrunk by the cold. The bagplace, the rails being shrunk by the cold. The bag-gage-car, the mail-car and one coach went off the track and down the embankment, being smashed to pieces. The engine staid on the ties. There were only six or eight passengers besides the trainmen, and all were burt more or less. All are being cared for at the farmhouse of Veloris Frost, which stands a short distance from where the accident happened. T. J. Baker, of Rutland, employed by the Central Vermont as carpenter, is the most seriously injured. Surgeons say it is doubtful if he can survive. D. H. Seyton, the conployed by the Central vermont as carpenter, is e most seriously injured. Surgeons say it is abtful if he can survive. D. H. Sexton, the con-ctor, of Rutiand, was cut in the head and suf-red serious internal injury, but his condition is t considered dangerous. E. O. Baker, the ex-essman, was found-pinned under the debris of the r and taken out through a small hole. He has any serious bruises, caused by failing baggage devices matter.

## THE OCEANIC TOWED INTO BOSTON.

and express matter.

#### HELPED BY THE GALILEO AFTER HER SHAFT BROKE IN MIDOCEAN.

Roston, Feb. 18.-The steamer Galileo, from Hull, arrived here this morning, towing the steamer Oceanic, from Sunderland, January 20, for Hampton Roads, in ballast, before reported, with shaft

Captain Gibson, of the Oceanic, says the shaft of the steamer broke on February 7 at 5:15 a. m. A heavy gale was on and a terrific sea was running, and the steamer rolled and tumbled in a fearful manner. At 11 o'clock a. m. on February 7 he sighted the American liner New-York, from South-

sighted the American liner New-York, from Southampton for New-York, but she could not render any assistance. The Oceanic made little headway on account of the rough weather until the loth, when the steamer Galileo bore down on her and offered assistance. The Galileo waited for the weather to moderate, which it did on the next day, when the Oceanic was taken in tow for Boston.

Some hours later the wind increased to a hurricane, and a terrile sea was kicked up, the result being that the four-and-a-half-inch steel hawser parted and the Oceanic drifted heiplessly off to the south. On February 12 the Galileo was sighted again, and she stayed by the Oceanic all day, it being too rough to get a tow line to the disabled vessel. At moon the following day a second hawser was got aboard and another start made for Boston. Their voyage to port was exceedingly slow.

ALFRED WHITAKER KILLED BY A TRAIN. Bedford, Ohio, Feb. 16.—Alfred Whitaker, proprietor of the Brooks Oil Company, and one of the best-known Democratic politicians in the State, was instantly killed here this morning. While driving across the Cleveland, Canton and Southern Railway his vehicle was struck by a train and he was thrown thirty feet. Dana Connor, his stepson, aged thirteen, was hadly injured, and John Rich, the driver, may die. Thomas Connor escaped serious injury by jumping.

THE SCOTCH SAILORS NOW REFUSE TO LEAVE THE ELYSIA.

A SHARP SEA LAWYER POINTS OUT A POSSIBLE WAY OF ESCAPE FROM THEIR DIFFICULTIES -THE BRITISH CONSUL, THE UNITED

THE ANCHOR LINE ALL HAVE

A FINGER IN THE PIE. On the old steamship Elysia, which lies at anchor in the Upper Bay, there is a pretty howd'ye-do. The native shrewdness and inborn stubbornness of canny Scotch sailormen have brought about a state of affairs that may result in a good deal of fuss before order is brought out of the chaos that now reigns on the Anchor Liner. As wil be remembered by The Tribune readers, the Elysia unexpectedly returned on Sunday after having sailed on Saturday for Mediterranean Why the ship came back is perfectly clear. The men would not work her, but why the

men refused to work is not so clear. Two reasons so far have been given for the men's action, one that, according to their story, the cargo was badly stowed and the vessel had a decided list to starboard, and was consequently unsafe. The other was that the men were simply homesick and sighed for a look of old Glasgow and-but that's another story. That comes from the officers. The men have not been seen, having been carefully guarded from reporters.

Competent surveyors were sent to the vessel on Monday by the British Consul, and they reported that she was safe and seaworthy in every respect, and lay upon an even keel. Then Mr. Fraser went aboard the steamship and had In the fatherly way adopted by all consuls, he told them they could do one of two things-go ashore or stay aboard and perform their duties. If they went ashore they would forfelt their pay and be classed as deserters, and if they stuck by the ship they would have to pay the cost of her detention out of their wages. It was a mighty unpleasant dilemma, and the men gathered forward, scratched their heads and consulted together. Finally they decided on going ashore, for that would give them a chance to ship for their beloved Glasgow.

That much was settled, and a new crew were engaged by Henderson Brothers, the agents of the line. But the strikers have a sharp sea lawyer among them, Charlie Roberts by name,

lawyer among them, Charlie Roberts by name, and he put the matter to them this way: "If you go ashore voluntarily you will be classed as deserters, and have no show for your pay, but if they put you ashore forcibly, why, then, you've got a chance."

The men slept over the matter, and when the boat came alongside the steamship they refused to go. Henderson Brothers then consulted their lawyers, Wing, Putnam & Burlingham, and the lawyers discussed the knotty matter for some time.

The case is almost without precedent, and it is not certain that there is anything in the treaties with England covering such an affair. The United States District-Attorney was appealed to yesterday afternoon, and it was said that warrants would be issued and a United States Marshal and several deputies would go to the Elysla early this morning to serve them. It is believed that an attempt will be made to force the men off, then arrest them, and have them extradited. The vessel has already been detained some time, and such a course would cause still longer delay, as the men could demand an immediate examination, and the captain and officers would have to be on hand as witnesses. The detention of the ship has already cost the line over \$1,000. The case is almost without precedent, and it is

## BUILDING UP THE NAVY.

CONSTRUCTION OF SIX MORE BATTLE-SHIPS MAY BE RECOMMENDED.

A LARGE NUMBER OF TORPEDO-BOATS ALSO FAVORED-APPROPRIATIONS FOR RAPID-

1,000 MEN PROBABLE.

Washington, Feb. 18.-Four and probably six battle-ships may be recommended by the subcommittee having in charge the preparation of the Naval Appropriation bill. The number of torpedo-boats recommended will depend largely on the total of battle-ships. If there battle-ships the torpedo-boats may not exceed ten. If there are only four battle-ships a large

increase is not improbable in torpedo-boats. An appropriation of several hundred thousand dollars will probably be made for rapid fire guns to be used on vessels under subvention, such, for example, as the New-York, the Paris and other fast steamers of the American Line. The last Naval bill carried an appropriation of \$590,000 for this purpose, but the item was stricken out in the Senate. It is believed that the House bill at this session will appropriate at least half that amount which, it is said, will be ample to begin

The bill, so far as the sub-committee can control its provisions, will also give to the Secretary of the Navy, an increase of 1,000 in the force of enlisted men, as recommended by him in his last annuel report. It is not believed that it will carry an appropriation for a new Naval Academy. It is estimated that several million dollars would have to be expended for this purpose, and if the committee favors the proposition, it will come before Congress in a separate bill, and not as a part of the measure now in course of preparation.

While the sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, chairman; Mr. Hulick, of Ohio; Mr. Robinson, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Cummings, of New-York, and Mr. Myer, of Louisiana, has not reached a definite conclusion respecting any of the foregoing matters, it is stated positively that at the meeting this afternoon, which lasted three and a half hours, a majority of those present favored a material increase in the number of distinctively fighting ships. Mr. Hullick was absent, but the sentiment of three of the remaining four members inclined largely to half a dozen battle-ships. A majority of the full committee, it is said, also favors this proposition, although a compromise may be reached limiting the number to four.

The sentiment of the House strongly favors absolution of the Navy potation.

The sentiment of the House strongly favors a speedy building up of the Navy, notwith-standing the depleted condition of the National finances. Those who argue thus say that if a strong Navy is needed it ought to be built, and strong Navy is needed it ought to be built, and built quickly, without regard to financial con-siderations. The country, these men say, is enormously rich, and there is no consistency, they add, in starving the Navy simply because a temporary deficit exists in the Treasury.

## WOMEN MUST REMOVE THEIR HATS.

ONE THEATRE, AT LEAST, WHERE THE VIEW OF THE STAGE WILL BE UNOBSTRUCTED.

Denver, Feb. 18.-Judge Johnson, in the District Court, yesterday approved an order requiring women to remove their hats, bonnets or other parawomen to remove their haads during performances at phernalla upon their heads during performances at the Tabor Grand Opera House. The theatre is at present managed by assignees, under directions from the District Court, and this recent rule made by the assignee had to receive the formal consent of the Court before it could be enforced.

## A CHRISMAN BANK ROBBER CAPTURED.

ALEXANDER STANDIFORD ARRESTED IN INDIAN-APOLIS-THE BANK LOST \$150,000 IN 1891.

Chicago, Feb. 18 .- A special dispatch from Paris, Ill., says that Alexander Standiford, who, with his till. says that Alexander Scandingd, who, with his brother, is charged with robbing the Chrisman (III.) Bank of \$150,000 September 29, 1891, and has not been heard of since, was arrested last night in Indianapolis. The Standfords were proprietors of the Carisman Bank, and it was the most noted bank-looting in the history of this State.

# WORKING FOR ARBITRATION. ANOTHER RECORD LOWERED. THEY STICK BY THE SHIP BY A JOINT COMMISSION. A JUST SETTLEMENT IN SIGHT

NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES FAVORABLY ADVANCED.

THE WAY OF ADJUSTING THE VENEZUELAN DIS-PUTE TO RE VIRTUALLY IDENTICAL WITH THAT SUGGESTED BY "THE TIMES" OF

> A BOARD OF CONCILIATION, WITH AR-BITRATION AS A LAST RESORT-LORD SALISBURY WILL THEN

DEMAND AN AGREEMENT

London, Feb. 18 .- "The Daily News" will tomorrow say that the negotiations now in progress between the United States and Great Britain will result, according to the expectations of the best informed circles, in a satisfactory settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The paper gives the lines on which the negotiations are proceeding. They are virtually identical with the suggestions made by G. W. Smalley, the American correspondent of "The Times," for the appointment of a joint Commission.

"The News" adds that the Commission will serve rather as a board of conciliation than as an arbitration board. It is understood that before agreeing to the scheme, which as a last resort would involve arbitration. Lord Salisbury would require an agreement regarding the settled dis-

"The News" remarks that the United States seem to assume a quasi-suzerainty over Venezuela, which is a distinct advantage to Great Britain. It concludes that a settlement on the foregoing lines would be honorable to both countries, and would be heartily applauded by all parties here.

The Central News says that the appointment of a joint British and American Commission to settle the Venezuelan boundary dispute was suggested diplomatically a week ago. The matter has not yet assumed definite shape.

The Right Hon. John Morley, formerly Chief Secretary for Ireland, who is contesting in the Liberal interest the seat in the House of Commons for the Montrose Burghs, delivered a speech at Forfar to-day. In the course of his remarks he said he rejoiced that there was every indication of a solution of the Guiana boundary dispute by the appointment of a joint

The newspapers to-day are variously commenting on the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech moved in the House of Commons by L. Atherley-Jones, deploring the absence from the speech from the throne of any expression favorable to arbitration of the Venezuela dispute, and also upon the proposal telegraphed to "The Times" by its American correspondent, G. W. Smalley, for a joint commission, consisting of two British and two American commissioners, to inquire into and report the facts to their respective governments. Mr. Smalley's suggestion is supposed to have originated in the

Washington Cabinet.

"The Pail Mail Gazette" expresses its approval of Mr Smalley's plan.

"The Globe" opposes the proposition.

"The St. James's Gazette" praises Mr. Balfour's tact in ending the debate on Mr. Jones's amendment yesterday and repudiates Sir William Harcourt's utterances in favor of arbitration, declaration, decla ing that the Opposition leader asserts that England is favorable to arbitration, but neglects to say what is to be arbitrated. Mr. Smalley's proposition, "The Cazette" says, is equally as ambiguous as Sir William Harcourt's assertion. ambiguous as Sir William Harcourt's assertion.

"The Westminster Gazette" is in thorough sympathy with the purpose of Mr. Jones's amendment, but believes that it should not have been pushed, because its certain rejection would have induced belief in America that Parliament was opposed to arbitration. Such an impression, in view of the delicate pegotiations perding other view of the delicate negotiations perding, "The Gezette" says, would have been deplorable.

## BOY TRAIN-WRECKERS INDICTED.

MURDER IN THE FIRST DEGREE CHARGED AGAINST THE FOUR YOUNG DESPERADOES IN JAIL AT ROME.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 18.-John Watson Hildreth, Fred Bristol, Herbert Plato and Theodore Hibbard, who have been confined in the jail in this city for some months on the charge of wrecking the fast mail on the New-York Central Railroad near Rome on November 19 last, are now under indictment for murder in the first degree. The Grand Jury, now in session here, has been considering their cases more than a week, and to-day the indictments were found by unanimous vote. The wreck caused th death of Nathan Hager, of Albany, and Robert Bond, of Syracuse.

The young men will be tried in Rome in March. Bristol is ill with consumption at the jail in this city. He has been removed to a bedroom in the house part, and his mother is with him. It is believed he will live only a short time.

## THE G. A. R. WILL MEET IN ST. PAUL.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL ROBBINS BELIEVES THAT THE RAILROADS WILL COME TO TERMS.

Indianapolis, Feb. 18.-Adjutant-General Robbins, of the Grand Army of the Republic, said yesterday the probability is that the National Encampment the probability is that the National Encampment will be held in St. Paul. Two of the railroads leading from Chleago to St. Paul have made satisfactory arrangements for carrying the veterans, and it is believed at the office of the commander-in-chief that other roads will come to the terms of the Grand Army. The idea of calling the Council of Administration together for the purpose of changing the place of holding the encampment has been abandoned.

## ANOTHER RUSH FOR INDIAN LANDS.

MINERS AND OTHERS PREPARING TO SETTLE IN THE COLVILLE RESERVATION, WASHINGTON.

Spokane, Wash., Feb. 18.—The news that Senator Wilson's bill providing for the opening of the north half of Colville Reservation to mineral locations had passed both branches of Congress and would probably receive the President's signature has creprobably receive the President's signature has created intense excitement here, as well as throughout the entire Northwest. Hundreds of miners and othere are making preparations to rush over into the rich gold fields known to exist on the reserve the moment the bill becomes effective. The exedus from Spokane began yesterday. Reports from points along the border of the reservation state that hundreds are arriving preparatory to making the rush.

## THREE MEN ROB A BANK.

DONE IN BROAD DAYLIGHT IN MARKET-ST., SAN FRANCISCO-THEY ALL ESCAPE.

San Francisco, Feb. 18.-Three men, one of whom was masked, entered the Market Street Bank, at No. 933 Market-st., at 10 o'clock this morning. One of them closed the outer door of the bank, adroitly The other two drew pistols and commanded W. S. Hopkins, the cashier, and J. A. Haymanded W. S. Hopkins, the cashier, and J. A. Hay-hurst, a bookkeeper, to throw up their hands. Hop-kins not immediately complying, a shot was fired which, however, missed him. The robbers forced the two bank employes into one of the steel vauits of the bank, closing the door on them, but not lock-ing it. They then took away a tray containing a large quantity of gold coin and one tray of silver. The bank officials refuse to disclose the amount taken. All three robbers escaped with their booty.

## TO HEAR THE TAMSEN CASE.

GOVERNOR MORTON APPOINTS WILLIAM H. ROB-ERTSON HIS COMMISSIONER.

matter of the charges preferred against Sheriff Tamsen, of New-York, appointed William H. Robertson, of Katonah, Westchester County, commissioner to take testimony and report to him the material facts which may be established by the evidence. He has also directed the Attorney-Gen-eral to conduct the prosecution of the charges.

#### MISS BARTON SUCCEEDS.

SHE EFCEIVES PERMISSION TO DIS-TRIBUTE RELIEF IN ARMENIA

ASSURANCES OF FULL PROTECTION GIVEN BY THE PORTE-HER HEADQUARTERS WILL BE IN PARA, AND HER ASSISTANTS WILL AT ONCE START FOR THE INTERIOR.

Washington, Feb. 18 .- A cable dispatch received at the State Department this afternoon from Mr. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey, dated at Para, the European quarter of Constantinople, contained the intelligence that the efforts of Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross Society, to obtain the permission of the Turkish Government to distribute relief to the suffering Armenians had been successful.

The decision of the Porte not to allow relief measures to be extended by the Red Cross as an organization or by its officers as such made it doubtful whether Miss Barton and her party would succeed in their object. It appears from Mr. Terrell's dispatch that Miss Barton had been presented by the Minister at the Porte and had received renewed assurances of full protection and aid for her agents in dispensing charity. Her assistants, Mr. Terrell says, go at once to he interior. Miss Barton's headquarters will be at Para. The dispatch ends with these w

#### OPPOSITION TO A LAND BILL.

THE PEOPLE IN THE TERRITORIES FEAR IT WILL RESULT IN LOSS OF TIMBER VALUES.

Phoenix, Ariz., Feb. 18 (Special) .- Opposition is developing here to the bill recently passed by Congress authorizing the leasing of school lands. eral dispatches have been sent from Territorial politicians appealing to the President to withhold his signature. The chief objection seems to be a fear that the bill will permit the stripping of school sections in timber districts of all the lumber, thus destroying their value for this generation.

#### THE CAVE OF THE WINDS DRY.

AN ALMOST UNHEARD OF PHENOMENON AT NIAGARA FALLS-WATER HELD BACK BY THE ICE.

Niagara Falls, Feb. 18 (Special) .- The Cave of the Winds is dry, and this afternoon for the first time in fifty years a party of adventurous spirits clambered down the precipitous banks of the Niagara from Goat Island, explored the hidden cavern, and then made their way, with John Barlow, one of the oldest guides of the Niagara River, across the ice immediately in front of the American Falls to the Maid of the Mist, landing on the American side. There is no record of any one having made this hazardous trip before in the last half century, and it was as far back as 1874 that two or three men succeeded in walking across the ice from Goat Island to the American shore.

The great quantity of snow and ice had rendered the stairs leading down the bank from Goat Island utterly impassable except for a short distance. At the foot of the bank no one could tell from appearances that the walk which is used in summer had ever been constructed. All signs of it have been obliterated. It has either been carried away by the lee or in buried a dozen feet or more under tee and snow. Immediately in front of the cave, which is a deep recess under the overhanging cliff, are three huge bowlers, towering an immense height in the air, which at a distance appear to guard the entrance against all threatened invasion. They are divided by gaps, through which, after you have once got there, it is quite easy to pass. Once inside the cavern there is an impressive scene.

Few men who watch the wasteless energy that trembles momentarily on the brink of the world's greatest cataract ever dream that the day can come when a great part of that huge force shall be stood at bay. Yet so it is to-day—for the first time in fifty years. The ice has choked the river at this particular point, the wind has held it back, and the bridge connecting Goat and Luna islands, under which there usually sweeps a relentless torrent, is now swaying over an empty ravine. the foot of the bank no one could tell from appear-

## A MORTON CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS AGAIN

ference in honor of Governor Morton. The conference was the outcome of the resolution recently signed indorsing Governor Morton for the Presidential nomination, and was also for the purpose of obtaining from the delegation its views of the hest way of furthering the chances of the Governor. Representative Sherman, of Utica, offered a resolu-Representative Sherman, of Utica, offered a resolu-tion, in the form of a speech, stating that it was the sense of the delegation that it support earnessly, heartily and loyally the cause of Governor Morton to the end. To this motion the delegation rose and pledged itself. Following this speeches were made by all present. The expression of opinion was gen-eral that Governor Morton deserved and should have the undivided support and influence of the delegation to the end of the contest. Messrs, Daniels and Foote, who are out of the city, sent telegrams indorsing Governor Morton.

## ALDRIDGE BEATEN IN COURT.

HE MUST APPOINT CLERKS UNDER CIVIL SER-VICE RULES.

Albany, Feb. 18.—The contention of State Con-troller Roberts that the Civil Service laws apply to the appointment of clerks in the offices of the Col-lector of Caual Statistics and similar positions under the State Superintendent of Public Works, was sustained to-day by the Court of Appeals. The court handed down a decision affirming with costs the order of the lower courts in the case of the people ex rel John W. McClelland, appellant, against state Controller James A. Roberts. This was an appeal from an order made at Special Term, denying relator's application for a writ of peremptory mandamus to compel the Controller to audit and pay the salary of relator as clerk in the office of the ollector of Canal Statistics at Albany.

It was a test case, brought by McCleiland in the interest of about fifty other men appointed by Superintendent Aldringe to different positions along the line of the canal in May, 1895. Controller Ro erts refused to pay their salaries, declaring that the appointments should have been made from the Civil Service list and that Superintendent A dridge's department had been placed under the Civil Service laws by the new Constitution. Mr. Aldridge contended that his department did not come under

contended that his department did not come under Civil Service rules until the Logislature had passed appropriate lexislation to that effect. The Court of Appeals sustains the lower courts in refusing to issue an order compelling the Controller to pay the men so appointed.

Judge O'Brien wrote the opinion, in which all concurred, except Judge Martin, who handed down a dissenting opinion. The Court of Appeals sustains the order upon substantially the same grounds as those of the lower courts. Judge O'Brien lays stress upon the change made in the revised Constitution and holds that it was not only to permit but to require the general application of the Civil Service law to appointments in all departments. The contention is held untenable that the new section of the Constitution needed the enactment of appropriate laws to carry it into effect.

## BURGLARS IN HARLEM.

AN EMPTY SAFE IN A HARDWARE STORE BROKEN OPEN.

Rurgiars entered the hardware store of William M. Heers, at No. 2,269 Third-ave., Monday night and broke open a safe in the rear of the store. The safe happened to be empty, and the burglars then turned their attention to the show cases, from which they took half a dozen revolvers and as many knives a wrench lying on the floor beside the safe. The police of the East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. station are looking for the burgiars. Beers had been told to move his safe to some part of the store where it could be seen from the street, but had failed to do so. a wrench lying on the floor beside the safe

## A TRAGEDY IN ALBANY.

Albany, Feb. 18.—Philip Drumm, of Johnstown, N. Y., who was in Albany under treatment for brain trouble, was selzed with a fit of insanity to-day, during which he shot himself in the head, literally blowing out his brains. The deed was committed in his brother's office. In Room No. 9, of the Tweddle Building, at State and North Pearl sts.

PATRONIZE AMERICAN INDUSTRIES. Wear Knox Hats .- (Advt.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

#### BURIED IN A COLORADO MINE PROBABLY FIFTY LIVES LOST.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION OF COAL GAS AT

THE TOWN SHAKEN AS BY AN EARTHQUAKE-THE MOUTH OF THE SHAFT CLOSED, AND

MOST OF THE MEN WERE ITAL-

. IANS-EVERY PRECAUTION HAD

REEN TAKEN TO AVOID SUCH AN ACCIDENT.

New-Castle, Col., Feb. 18.-The Vulcan coal mine, in the Hog-Back, just below this town, was wrecked and set on fire by a terrific gas explosion shortly after 11 o'clock to-day. About fifty men, including firemen and coal operators, were in the several rooms along the slope when the explosion occurred. Probably not one of them has survived the shock, the gas or the fire which im-

mediately ensued. With the exception of a few basses the killed are Italians, but in the confusion and excitement it is impossible at this time to make a complete

The town of New-Castle was shaken as if by an earthquake, and a dense black cloud obscured the site of the Vulcan mine, indicating only too plainly what had occurred. The entire population rushed to the scene to behold the surface workmen in the midst of a thick cloud of dust, trying in vain to start the work of rescuing their unfortunate fellow-laborers within.

The earth had settled perceptibly near the hillside, and the dense volume of black smoke issuing from crevices in the upheaved mass gave evidence that the coal vein had surely been set afire by the explosion. Women and children rushed shricking and screaming to the scene, adding to the confusion.

The mine owned by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company, two and a half miles away, was promptly closed down, and all hands hastened to assist Superintendent Herrick, of the Vulcan, in the work of rescue, but it was quickly seen that little could be done. Herrick and several men had torn away the broken timbering at the landing, and rushed into the slope soon after the explosion, with wet sponges on their nostrils, only to be driven back again by the deadly fumes. A special train was sent to the mine by the Colorado Midland Railway Company with medical aid, prepared to assist in caring for the wounded, if any were rescued, but the sun went down behind the mountains before an opening could be made.

An idea of the force of the explosion may be gained when it is known that the buildings and trestle at the mouth of the slope were completely wrecked, a hole 100 feet square was carved out of the hillside at the mouth of the incline, and timbers two feet square were blown into the Grand River, 400 feet away. One miner was on his way down the slope when the explosion occurred, and his mangled remains were subsequently found several nundred feet away from the mouth of the slope. There were 140 men employed in and about the mine at the time, and about fifty were at work under ground this morning.

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A MORTON CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK REPUBLICANS IN CONGRESS AGAIN PLEDGE THEMSELVES TO WORK LOYALLY FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Washington, Feb. 18.—New-York's Republican delegates in Congress to-night heid a formal conference in honor of Governor Morton. The conference in the mine was being with debris, and it is the caven there is an above the mine was being worked to its full capacity, the output being from seventeen to twenty cars per day.

The entire slope is filled with debris, and it is

filled with debris, and it is fine entire stope is fired with debris, and it is failing evident that many days must clapse before the bodies of the entombed miners can be rescued. Since darkness fell the smoke seems to have perceptibly diminished, and it may be that the fire will not destroy the property. the fire will not destroy the property, a feared earlier in the day, but the force of plosion was sufficient in itself practically plosion was sufficient in itself practically to destroy the mine, and new workings will have to be started.

FAME OF ORMSBY'S WHISKERS.

A LETTER OF SYMPATHY FROM A MAN IN SCOT-

LAND WHO HAD HIS PULLED, TOO. Clerk Ormsby's experience in Jefferson Market Court two weeks ago, when "Ellen the Man Eater, alias Ellen the Button Biter," pulled his whiskers for his audacity in asking her her age when she was arraigned for disorderly conduct, has called forth the following letter, which shows the rapidity

with which news travels: Dundee, February 11, 1896.
Waterman L. Ormsby, esq., Jefferson Market Court,

Waterman L. Ormsby, esq., Jefferson Market Court, New-York City.

Dear Sir: I have just read about the way an unruly woman pulled your whiskers because you asked her her age in the discharge of your duties. I fe't very sorry for you, because the same thing happened to myself about a month ago. I run an intelligence office here, and one day a woman, very thin, applied for a position as nurse. She gave her address without hesitation, but when I inquired her age she flew in a terrible passion and tore out a handful of hair from my face. When I saw in the newspapers sent me by my son in New-York that the same experience had been yours, I felt it my duty to write this letter of condolence. I hope your whiskers have grown again; mine have not.

Fraternally yours.

Day Day Sald that Kelsey was a stranger to

Mr. Ormsby said that Kelsey was a stranger to

# him, but he was glad that some one else had had his experience.

DARTMOUTH STUDENTS REINSTATED, Hanover, N. H., Feb. 18.-At chapel exercises at Dartmouth College this morning President Tucker said that the faculty had decided that the students who were suspended for "herning" the professor of history might return at once. The action was wholly unexpected, and it caused great rejoicing. The most that was hoped was a mitigation of the punishment that would allow the suspended students to come back at the beginning of next term. The mass-meeting on Saturday, when it was voted that "horning" was a clumsy method of bringing grievances to the attention of the authorities, and other creditable expressions by the students since the midnight demonstration doubtless led to the happy ending of the matter.

MINING ENGINEERS IN CONVENTION. Pitteburg, Feb. 18.—The annual meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers convened in Pittsburg this evening. President Joseph D. Weeks delivered the annual address, in which he considered at length the claim that the late William

Kelley was the inventor of the Bessemer steel The engineers will visit Homestead, Duquesne and The engineers will visit Homestead, Duquesne and East Pittsburg to-morrow to see the Carnegie and Westinghouse works. Papers will be read on Wednesday evening and at the Thursday sessions. The annual banquet of the institute will be held on

The window glass works of the Chambers-McKee Company, at Jeannette, the Latrobe steel works and the Ford City plate-glass works will be inspected on Friday.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED IN A MURDER CASE. Albany, Feb. 18.-The Court of Appeals to-day handed down a decision granting a new trial in the case of James Corey, charged with the murder, in the town of Eaton, Madison County, on September 27, 1894, of James George, with a pocket-knife. At a regular term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Morrisville, Madison, County, on Janheld at Morrisvine, Madison, County, on Jan-uary 7, 1826, the defendant was found guity and sentenced to death. This is the first time in a long while that the court has reversed the lower court's judgment of conviction in a cap-ital case. Judge Martin writes the opinion, but there is also a dissenting opinion. Errors on the trial and the peculiar language of the Judge's charge, being such that it may have misled the jury, are the grounds given for the reversal

# NEW-CASTLE, COL.